Wyoming High Desert District

Incident Organizer- 2014

INCIDENT NAME	
INCIDENT NUMBER / DATE	IA# Date:
INCIDENT COMMANDER	
FIRE CODE	
UNIT/FO	

Directions and Intent: USE FIRE REPORT GUIDE!
MOST INCIDENTS ONLY REQUIRE FILLING OUT THE FIRST FEW PAGES – i.e., TYPE 4 & TYPE 5 INCIDENTS.

- ☐ Intended to provide the IC with format and focal point to begin processing an incident that is emerging.
  (Start to plan the fight – delegate – instead of fighting the fight and possibly losing your situational awareness as the IC.)
- ☐ Use until an Incident is out or operating on an IAP.
- ☐ Serves as an Incident Workbook used in conjunction with the Incident Response Pocket Guide, Redbook and Fireline Handbook.

IC Signature and date: _____
Fire Operations Supervisor (sign & date): _____

YES	NO	IC's CHECKLIST
☐	☐	Risk and Complexity Assessment Completed for extended attack fires.
☐	☐	Fire has been mapped (provide GPS shape file to District GIS Specialist).
☐	☐	Hazard mitigations in place.
☐	☐	IRPG Briefing Checklist used for all incoming resources and documented.
☐	☐	Work/Rest Guidelines reviewed and tracked.
☐	☐	Personnel are qualified for positions.
☐	☐	Performance evaluations completed for resources assigned from outside the local area.
☐	☐	Type 3 IC accepts no collateral duties except unified command and general staff positions.
☐	☐	AAR/PLOWS performed and documented by IC.
☐	☐	If multiple jurisdictions are involved provide for a unified command structure.
☐	☐	Provided Dispatch with 209 information for extended attack fires.

SITUATIONAL CHECK

	Yes	No
L: Has fire been thoroughly scouted and lookouts posted?	☐	☐
C: Are communications with dispatch and personnel adequate?	☐	☐
E: Have escape routes been identified and understood by everyone?	☐	☐
S: Have safety zones been identified and understood by everyone?	☐	☐

Provide explanation for "NO" answers:

IA SIZE UP REPORT –Call into Dispatch Immediately

FIRE NAME: _____ **FIRE CODE:** _____

DATE: _____ **TIME:** _____

INCIDENT COMMANDER: _____

DESCRIPTIVE LOCATION: _____

LEGAL: ***Township***:_____***Range***: _____***Section(s)***: _____

COORDINATES (DMS): Latitude: _____ **Longitude:** _____

ELEVATION: _____ FT

EST. SIZE: _____ Acres

OWNERSHIP: **1.** ___ **Percentage:** ___

2. ___ **Percentage:** ___

3. ___ **Percentage:** ___

4. ___ **Percentage:** ___

CAUSE: ☐ Natural ☐ Human → Fire Investigator: _____

ESTIMATED CONTAINMENT: Date: _____ Time: _____

ESTIMATED CONTROL: Date: _____ Time: _____

VALUES THREATENED: ☐ No ☐ Yes → Specify: _____

CONTROL PROBLEMS: ☐ No ☐ Yes → Specify: _____

WUI: ☐ No ☐ Yes → Specify: _____

SPREAD POTENTIAL:
☐ 1. Low ☐ 2. Moderate ☐ 3. High ☐ 4. Extreme

FIRE BEHAVIOR:
☐ 1. Smoldering ☐ 3. Running ☐ 5. Torching ☐ 7. Crowning/Spotting
☐ 2. Creeping ☐ 4. Spotting ☐ 6. Crowning ☐ 8. Erratic

FLAME LENGTH (Average flame length at head of fire): _____ feet

WEATHER CONDITIONS:
☐ 1. Clear ☐ 4. T-Storm in Area ☐ 7. Intermittent Showers
☐ 2. Scattered Cumulus ☐ 5. Lightning ☐ 8. Heavy Showers
☐ 3. Building Cumulus ☐ 6. Overcast

SLOPE (Percentage of slope in vicinity of fire origin):
☐ 1. 0-25% ☐ 2. 26-40% ☐ 3. 41-55% ☐ 4. 56-75% ☐ 5. 75+%

ASPECT
☐ 0. Flat ☐ 2. NE ☐ 4. SE ☐ 6. SW ☐ 8. NW
☐ 1. North ☐ 3. East ☐ 5. South ☐ 7. West ☐ 9. Ridgetop

TOPOGRAPHY (Topography in vicinity of fire origin):
☐ 1. Ridgetop ☐ 4. Middle 1/3 of slope ☐ 7. Valley Bottom
☐ 2. Saddle ☐ 5. Lower 1/3 of slope ☐ 8. Mesa or Plateau
☐ 3. Upper 1/3 of slope ☐ 6. Canyon Bottom ☐ 9. Flat or Rolling

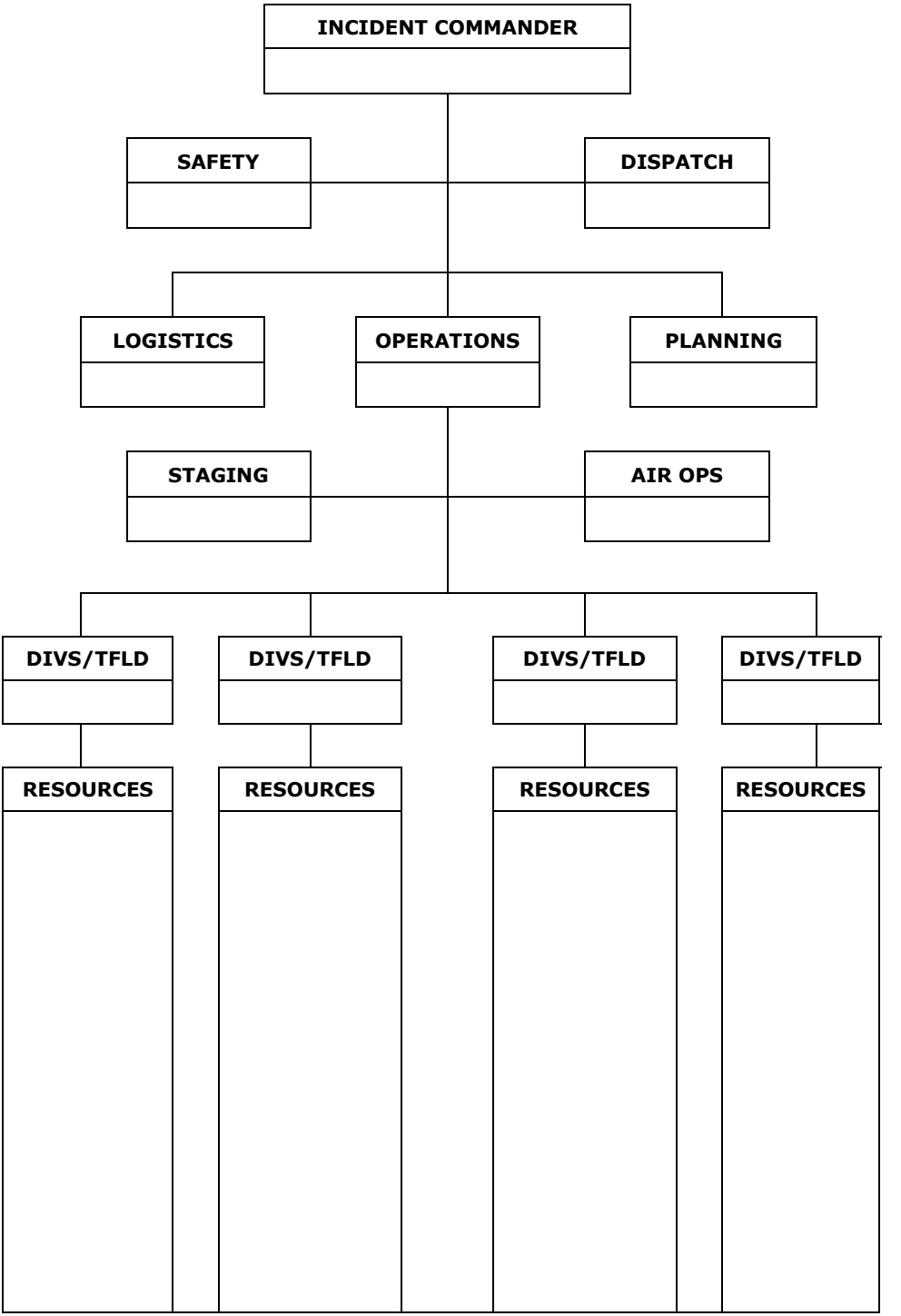
FBPS FUEL MODEL:
☐ 1. Short Grass (1 ft) ☐ 5. Brush (2 ft) ☐ 9. Hardwood Litter
☐ 2. Timber w/ Grass Understory ☐ 6. Dormant Brush ☐ 10. Timber (Litter & Understory)
☐ 3. Tall Grass (2 ½ ft) ☐ 7. Southern Rough ☐ 11. Light Logging Slash
☐ 4. Chaparral/Brush (6 ft) ☐ 8. Closed Timber Litter ☐ 12. Medium Logging Slash
☐ 13. Heavy Logging Slash ☐14. Debris Pile ☐ 15. Custom

WIND DIRECTION:
☐ 1. Calm ☐ 3. NE ☐ 5. SE ☐ 7. SW ☐ 9. NW
☐ 2. North ☐ 4. East ☐ 6. South ☐ 8. West

WINDSPEED: _____ MPH **Burning Index:** _____ (request from dispatch)

STATUS SUMMARY								
Resource ID	Resource Type	ETA/OS	Arrival Time	No. of People	Briefed	Assignment	Release Time	E-Number
DOCUMENT BRIEFING FOR ALL INCOMING RESOURCES (use inside back cover page of IRPG)								

Organization



Wildland Fire Risk and Complexity Assessment

The Wildland Fire Risk and Complexity Assessment will be completed for all extended attack fires and should be used to evaluate firefighter safety issues, assess risk, and identify the appropriate incident management organization during initial attack operations. Determining incident complexity is a subjective process based on examining a combination of indicators or factors. An incident's complexity can change over time; incident managers should periodically re-evaluate incident complexity to ensure that the incident is managed properly with the right resources.

Instructions:

Incident Commanders should complete Part A and Part B and relay this information to the Duty Officer/Dispatch Center if the fire escapes initial attack. Additionally, if the fire does exceed initial attack or will be managed to accomplish resource management objectives, Incident Commanders should also complete Part C and provide the information to the FMO/Duty Officer.

Part A: Firefighter Safety Assessment

Evaluate the following items, mitigate as necessary, and note any concerns, mitigations, or other information.

Evaluate these items	Concerns, mitigations, notes
LCES	
Fire Orders and Watch Out Situations	
Multiple operational periods have occurred without achieving initial objectives.	
Incident personnel are overextended mentally and/or physically and are affected by cumulative fatigue.	
Communication is ineffective with tactical resources and/or dispatch.	
Operations are at the limit of span of control.	
Aviation operations are complex and/or aviation oversight is lacking.	
Logistical support for the incident is inadequate or difficult.	

Part B: Relative Risk Assessment

Values				Notes/Mitigation
B1. Infrastructure/Natural/Cultural Concerns **Based on the number and kinds of values to be protected, and the difficulty to protect them, rank this element low, moderate, or high.** Considerations: key resources potentially affected by the fire such as urban interface, structures, critical municipal watershed, commercial timber, developments, recreational facilities, power/pipelines, communication sites, highways, potential for evacuation, unique natural resources, special-designation areas, T&E species habitat, cultural sites, and wilderness.	**L**	**M**	**H**	
B2. Proximity and Threat of Fire to Values **Evaluate the potential threat to values based on their proximity to the fire, and rank this element low, moderate, or high.**	**L**	**M**	**H**	
B3.Social/Economic Concerns **Evaluate the potential impacts of the fire to social and/or economic concerns, and rank this element low, moderate, or high.** Considerations: impacts to social or economic concerns of an individual, business, community or other stakeholder; other fire management jurisdictions; tribal subsistence or gathering of natural resources; air quality regulatory requirements; public tolerance of smoke; and restrictions and/or closures in effect or being considered.	**L**	**M**	**H**	
Hazards				**Notes/Mitigation**
B4. Fuel Conditions **Consider fuel conditions ahead of the fire and rank this element low, moderate, or high.** Evaluate fuel conditions that exhibit high ROS and intensity for your area, such as those caused by invasive species or insect/disease outbreaks; continuity of fuels; low fuel moisture	**L**	**M**	**H**	
B5. Fire Behavior **Evaluate the current fire behavior and rank this element low, moderate, or high.** Considerations: intensity; rates of spread; crowning; profuse or long-range spotting.	**L**	**M**	**H**	
B6. Potential Fire Growth **Evaluate the potential fire growth, and rank this element low, moderate, or high.** Considerations: Potential exists for extreme fire behavior (fuel moisture, continuity, winds, etc.); weather forecast indicating no significant relief or worsening conditions; resistance to control.	**L**	**M**	**H**	
Probability				**Notes/Mitigation**
B7. Time of Season **Evaluate the potential for a long-duration fire and rank this element low, moderate, or high.** Considerations: time remaining until a season ending event.	**L**	**M**	**H**	

Probability				Notes/Mitigation
B8. Barriers to Fire Spread **If many natural and/or human-made barriers are present and limiting fire spread, rank this element low. If some barriers are present and limiting fire spread, rank this element moderate. If no barriers are present, rank this element high.**	**L**	**M**	**H**	
B9. Seasonal Severity **Evaluate fire danger indices and rank this element low/moderate, high, or very high/extreme.** Considerations: energy release component (ERC); drought status; live and dead fuel moistures; fire danger indices; adjective fire danger rating; preparedness level.	**L/ M**	**H**	**V H/ E**	
Enter the number of items circled for each column.				

Relative Risk Rating (circle one):

Low Majority of items are "Low", with a few items rated as "Moderate" and/or "High".
Moderate Majority of items are "Moderate", with a few items rated as "Low" and/or "High".
High Majority of items are "High"; A few items may be rated as ""Low" or "Moderate".

Part C: Organization
Relative Risk Rating (From Part B)
Circle the Relative Risk Rating (from Part B). **L M H**

Implementation Difficulty					Notes/Mitigation
C1. Potential Fire Duration **Evaluate the estimated length of time that the fire may continue to burn if no action is taken and amount of season remaining. Rank this element low, moderate, or high.** Note: This will vary by geographic area.	**N/A**	**L**	**M**	**H**	
C2. Incident Strategies (Course of Action) **Evaluate the level of firefighter and aviation exposure required to successfully meet the current strategy and implement the course of action. Rank this element as low, moderate, or high.** Considerations: Availability of resources; likelihood that those resources will be effective; exposure of firefighters; reliance on aircraft to accomplish objectives; trigger points clear and defined.	**N/A**	**L**	**M**	**H**	
C3. Functional Concerns **Evaluate the need to increase organizational structure to adequately and safely manage the incident, and rank this element low (adequate), moderate (some additional support needed), or high (current capability inadequate).** Considerations: Incident management functions (logistics, finance, operations, information, planning, safety, and/or specialized personnel/equipment) are inadequate and needed; access to EMS support, heavy commitment of local resources to logistical support; ability of local businesses to sustain logistical support; substantial air operation which is not properly staffed; worked multiple operational periods without achieving initial objectives; incident personnel overextended mentally and/or physically; Incident Action Plans, briefings, etc. missing or poorly prepared; performance of firefighting resources affected by cumulative fatigue; and ineffective communications.	**N/A**	**L**	**M**	**H**	

Socio/Political Concerns					Notes/Mitigation
C4. Objective Concerns **Evaluate the complexity of the incident objectives and rank this element low, moderate, or high.** Considerations: clarity; ability of current organization to accomplish; disagreement among cooperators; tactical/operational restrictions; complex objectives involving multiple focuses; objectives influenced by serious accidents or fatalities.	**N/A**	**L**	**M**	**H**	
C5. External Influences **Evaluate the effect external influences will have on how the fire is managed and rank this element low, moderate, or high.** Considerations: limited local resources available for initial attack; increasing media involvement, social/print/television media interest; controversial fire policy; threat to safety of visitors from fire and related operations; restrictions and/or closures in effect or being considered; pre-existing controversies/ relationships; smoke management problems; sensitive political concerns/interests.	**N/A**	**L**	**M**	**H**	
C6. Ownership Concerns **Evaluate the effect ownership/jurisdiction will have on how the fire is managed and rank this element low, moderate, or high.** Considerations: disagreements over policy, responsibility, and/or management response; fire burning or threatening more than one jurisdiction; potential for unified command; different or conflicting management objectives; potential for claims (damages); disputes over suppression responsibility.	**N/A**	**L**	**M**	**H**	
Enter the number of items circled for each column.					

Part C: Organization (continued)
Recommended Organization (circle one):

- **Type 5** Majority of items rated as "N/A"; a few items may be rated in other categories.
- **Type 4** Majority of items rated as "Low", with some items rated as "N/A", and a few items rated as "Moderate" or "High".
- **Type 3** Majority of items rated as "Moderate", with a few items rated in other categories.
- **Type 2** Majority of items rated as "Moderate", with a few items rated as "High".
- **Type 1** Majority of items rated as "High"; a few items may be rated in other categories.

Rationale:
Use this section to document the incident management organization for the fire. If the incident management organization is different than the Wildland Fire Risk and Complexity Assessment recommends, document why an alternative organization was selected. Use the "Notes/Mitigation" column to address mitigation actions for a specific element, and include these mitigations in the rationale.

Name of Incident:_____ Field Office:_____

Date/Time:_____ Signature of Preparer:_____

Indicators of Incident Complexity

Common indicators may include the area (location) involved; threat to life, environment and property; political sensitivity, organizational complexity, jurisdictional boundaries, values at risk, and weather. Most indicators are common to all incidents, but some may be unique to a particular type of incident. The following are common contributing indicators for each of the five complexity types.

Type 5 Incident Complexity Indicators

General Indicators	Span of Control Indicators
Incident is typically terminated or concluded (objective met) within a short time once resources arrive on scene For incidents managed for resource objectives, minimal staffing/oversight is required One to five single resources may be needed Formal Incident Planning Process not needed Written Incident Action Plan (IAP) not needed Minimal effects to population immediately surrounding the incident Critical Infrastructure, or Key Resources, not adversely affected	Incident Commander (IC) position filled Single resources are directly supervised by the IC Command Staff or General Staff positions not needed to reduce workload or span of control

Type 4 Incident Complexity Indicators

General Indicators	Span of Control Indicators
Incident objectives are typically met within one operational period once resources arrive on scene, but resources may remain on scene for multiple operational periods Multiple resources (over 6) may be needed Resources may require limited logistical support Formal Incident Planning Process not needed Written Incident Action Plan (IAP) not needed Limited effects to population surrounding incident Critical Infrastructure or Key Resources may be adversely affected, but mitigation measures are uncomplicated and can be implemented within one Operational Period Elected and appointed governing officials, stakeholder groups, and political organizations require little or no interaction	IC role filled Resources either directly supervised by the IC or supervised through an ICS Leader position Task Forces or Strike Teams may be used to reduce span of control to an acceptable level Command Staff positions may be filled to reduce workload or span of control General Staff position(s) may be filled to reduce workload or span of control

Type 3 Incident Complexity Indicators

General Indicators	Span of Control Indicators
Incident typically extends into multiple operational periods Incident objectives usually not met within the first or second operational period Resources may need to remain at scene for multiple operational periods, requiring logistical support Numerous kinds and types of resources may be required Formal Incident Planning Process is initiated and followed Written Incident Action Plan (IAP) needed for each Operational Period Responders may range up to 200 total personnel Incident may require an Incident Base to provide support Population surrounding incident affected Critical Infrastructure or Key Resources may be adversely affected and actions to mitigate effects may extend into multiple Operational Periods Elected and appointed governing officials, stakeholder groups, and political organizations require some level of interaction	IC role filled Numerous resources supervised indirectly through the establishment and expansion of the Operations Section and its subordinate positions Division Supervisors, Group Supervisors, Task Forces, and Strike Teams used to reduce span of control to an acceptable level Command Staff positions filled to reduce workload or span of control General Staff position(s) filled to reduce workload or span of control ICS functional units may need to be filled to reduce workload

Type 2 Incident Complexity Indicators

General Indicators	Span of Control Indicators
Incident displays moderate resistance to stabilization or mitigation and will extend into multiple operational periods covering several days Incident objectives usually not met within the first several Operational Periods Resources may need to remain at scene for up to 7 days and require complete logistical support Numerous kinds and types of resources may be required including many that will trigger a formal demobilization process Formal Incident Planning Process is initiated and followed Written Incident Action Plan (IAP) needed for each Operational Period Responders may range from 200 to 500 total Incident requires an Incident Base and several other ICS facilities to provide support Population surrounding general incident area affected Critical Infrastructure or Key Resources may be adversely affected, or possibly destroyed, and actions to mitigate effects may extend into multiple Operational Periods and require considerable coordination Elected and appointed governing officials, stakeholder groups, and political organizations require a moderate level of interaction	IC role filled Large numbers of resources supervised indirectly through the expansion of the Operations Section and its subordinate positions Branch Director position(s) may be filled for organizational or span of control purposes Division Supervisors, Group Supervisors, Task Forces, and Strike Teams used to reduce span of control All Command Staff positions filled All General Staff positions filled Most ICS functional units filled to reduce workload

Type 1 Incident Complexity Indicators

General Indicators	Span of Control Indicators
Incident displays high resistance to stabilization or mitigation and will extend into numerous operational periods covering several days to several weeks Incident objectives usually not met within the first several Operational Periods Resources may need to remain at scene for up to 14 days, require complete logistical support, and several possible personnel replacements Numerous kinds and types of resources may be required, including many that will trigger a formal demobilization process DOD assets, or other nontraditional agencies, may be involved in the response, requiring close coordination and support Complex aviation operations involving multiple aircraft may be involved Formal Incident Planning Process is initiated and followed. Written Incident Action Plan (IAP) needed for each Operational Period Responders may range from 500 to several thousand total Incident requires an Incident Base and numerous other ICS facilities to provide support Population surrounding the region or state where the incident occurred is affected Numerous Critical Infrastructure or Key Resources adversely affected or destroyed. Actions to mitigate effects will extend into multiple Operational Periods spanning days or weeks and require long-term planning and considerable coordination Elected and appointed governing officials, stakeholder groups, and political organizations require a high level of interaction	IC role filled Large numbers of resources supervised indirectly through the expansion of the Operations Section and its subordinate positions Branch Director Position(s) may be filled for organizational or span of control purposes Division Supervisors, Group Supervisors, Task Forces, and Strike Teams used to reduce span of control All Command Staff positions filled and many include assistants All General Staff positions filled and many include deputy positions Most or all ICS functional units filled to reduce workload

SPOT WEATHER OBSERVATION AND FORECAST REQUEST

Requesting Agency will Furnish Information for Blocks 1-12

1. Incident or Project	2. Control Agency	3. Request Made	
		Time:	Date:

4. Location (Designate Township, Range and Section (& ¼ section)):	5. Drainage Name:	6. Exposure/Aspect:

7. Size of Incident or Project	8. Elevation		9. Fuel Type	10. Project On:
Acres	Top	Bottom		☐ Ground ☐ Crowning

11. Weather Conditions at Incident or Project or from RAWS:

Place	Elev	Observation Time	Wind Direction/Velocity		Temperature		No entry necessary: To be completed by the Fire Weather Forecaster.		Remarks
			20-Foot	Eye Level	Dry Bulb	Wet Bulb	RH	DP	

12. Send Forecast To (Person):	Send Forecast To (Location):	Send Forecast Via:	Send Copy To: RSFO Fax 307-352-0218

The Fire Weather Forecaster will Furnish the Information for Block 13:

13. Discussion & Outlook: **Date & Time:**

Burn Period	Sky Cover	Temperature	Humidity	Wind		Indices
				Ridge Top	20-Foot	
☐ Today (sunrise to dusk) ☐ This Afternoon (noon to dusk) ☐ This Evening (1600 to dusk) ☐ Tonight (sunset to sunrise)	☐ Mostly Sunny ☐ Clear ☐ Fair ☐ Partly Cloudy ☐ Mostly Cloudy ☐ Cloudy ☐ Variable	°F _____ ☐ Max ☐ Min ☐ Range	_____% ☐ Max. ☐ Min. ☐ Range	☐ Upslope ☐ Downslope Direction _____ Vel. _____ mph Gusts _____ mph	☐ Upslope ☐ Downslope Direction _____ Vel. _____ mph Gusts _____ mph	Haines: LAL: BI: CI: CWR:
☐ Today (sunrise to dusk) ☐ This Afternoon (noon to dusk) ☐ This Evening (1600 to dusk) ☐ Tonight (sunset to sunrise)	☐ Mostly Sunny ☐ Clear ☐ Fair ☐ Partly Cloudy ☐ Mostly Cloudy ☐ Cloudy ☐ Variable	°F _____ ☐ Max ☐ Min ☐ Range	_____% ☐ Max. ☐ Min. ☐ Range	☐ Upslope ☐ Downslope Direction _____ Vel. _____ mph Gusts _____ mph	☐ Upslope ☐ Downslope Direction _____ Vel. _____ mph Gusts _____ mph	Haines: LAL: BI: CI: CWR:
Outlook for (Date): _____	☐ Mostly Sunny ☐ Clear ☐ Fair ☐ Partly Cloudy ☐ Mostly Cloudy ☐ Cloudy ☐ Variable	°F _____ ☐ Max ☐ Min ☐ Range	_____% ☐ Max. ☐ Min. ☐ Range	☐ Upslope ☐ Downslope Direction _____ Vel. _____ mph Gusts _____ mph	☐ Upslope ☐ Downslope Direction _____ Vel. _____ mph Gusts _____ mph	Haines: LAL: BI: CI:

Name of Fire Weather Forecaster:	Fire Weather Office Issuing Forecast:

14. Forecast Received By (Name):	Date:	Time	Forecast Received at (Location) Via:

IC TYPE 3 / EXTENDED ATTACK HELP-LIST

What is your span-of-control? How many people do you have answering to you? If there are too many to manage properly, make some changes.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Optimum								**Too Many**

1. Recognize situation / limitations:
- ☐ IC needs to create a sense of organization.
- ☐ Type 3 IC needs to be a dedicated Incident Commander.
- ☐ Utilize experience of other fire fighters on the fire.
- ☐ Assign the most qualified individuals to manage segments of the fire.

2. Determine objectives and needs:
- ☐ Firefighter and public safety in the highest priority.
- ☐ Establish a maximum allowable area MMA for the incident, and develop appropriate suppression strategies for the fire.
- ☐ Resource values: What's at risk? What are their values? What's adjacent to your fire and its value? Special use areas, wildlife management areas, etc.

3. Coordinate and recognize additional resource needs:
- ☐ Coordinate through the Southern Wyoming Interagency Dispatch Center to request additional resources, including overhead.
- ☐ Create a sense of organization and delegate tasks to the most qualified individuals' on-scene. Order additional overhead as needed to assist in planning, logistics, and operations.

4. Establish Appropriate ICS Structure—Delegate:

POSSIBLE OVERHEAD POSITIONS

Operations: Directly supervise suppression efforts.

Logistics: Begin assessing logistical support needs such as food, water, fuel, sleeping arrangements, specials needs, etc.

Plans: to address the following incident needs…
- ☐ Develop a communications plan.
- ☐ Establish formal check-in and resource status with Dispatch.
- ☐ Gather record and provide on-site information to firefighting personnel and Dispatch.
- ☐ Take on-site weather and obtain weather reports and forecasts.
- ☐ The Incident Organizer is the initial Incident Action Plan. Prepare maps.
- ☐ Assist in providing information for developing a Wildland Fire Situation Analysis.
- ☐ Utilize local and regional people: Ask about local drivers for logistics. Inquire about meals at or from local establishments. A local camp manager is a great help usually.

OTHER POSITIONS TO CONSIDER

- Finance, Time Keeper
- Helispot Manger
- Situation Unit Leader
- EMT/Medical Unit Leader
- Strike Team Leader/Task Force Leader
- Division Group Supervisor
- Staging Area Manger
- Safety Officer

5. Costs
- ☐ Estimate daily and total costs. Record information on overall hours worked, number of retardant drops, and overall helicopter time on the incident.

ONE DAY ORDER AMOUNTS:

- ☐ MREs: 1 case of MREs for 4 people per day. 6 cases per day for (1) 20 person crew.
- ☐ WATER: 3 gallons/person, (12) cubies per crew.
- ☐ FUEL: pumps (5 gal. 4 hours) chainsaws (1 gal. Fuel/4 hrs) (1 qt. Oil/2 hrs)

- Batteries?
- Toilet facilities?
- Tools?
- Hot meals?
- Garbage bags?
- Flagging/tape?
- Fuel truck?
- Medical plan?

HDD PHONE LIST			
Name	**Agency**	**Office**	**Cell**
FMO *Frank Keeler*	BLM-HDD	307-352-0282	307-350-6994
AMFO-Ops Mike Spilde	BLM-HDD	307-352-7217	307-350-6996
Rock Springs FOS Dustin Widmer	BLM-HDD	307-212-7251	307-350-2201
Rock Springs AFOS Derrick Youngerman	BLM-HDD	307-328-4394	307-320-5013
Rawlins FOS Ben Renfro	BLM-HDD	307-328-4390	541-589-0452
Rawlins AFOS Eric Stuart	BLM-HDD	307-328-4399	307-710-1091
Helicopter Manager Scott McConchie	BLM-HDD	307-328-7106	307-710-1094
Asst. Helicopter Manager. Tye Taber	BLM-HDD	307-328-7106	307-320-5903
Dispatch Center Manager Scott Russell	BLM-HDD	307-328-4397	307-320-8773
Asst. Dispatch Center Manager Gary Batchelder	BLM-HDD	307-328-4391	
Management & Program Analyst- Fire Bianca Spilde	BLM-HDD	307-352-0265	**Fax:** 307-352-0290

DISPATCH CENTER LISTING

Rawlins Interagency Dispatch Center – Rawlins, Wyoming
Phone: (800) 295-9953 / (307) 328-4391 *Fax:* (307) 328-4229

FIELD OFFICE LISTING

Kemmerer Field Office
Phone: (307) 828-4500 *Fax:* (307) 828-4539

Pinedale Field Office
Phone: (307) 367-5300 *Fax:* (307) 367-5329

Rawlins Field Office
Phone: (307) 328-4200 Fax: (307) 328 4224

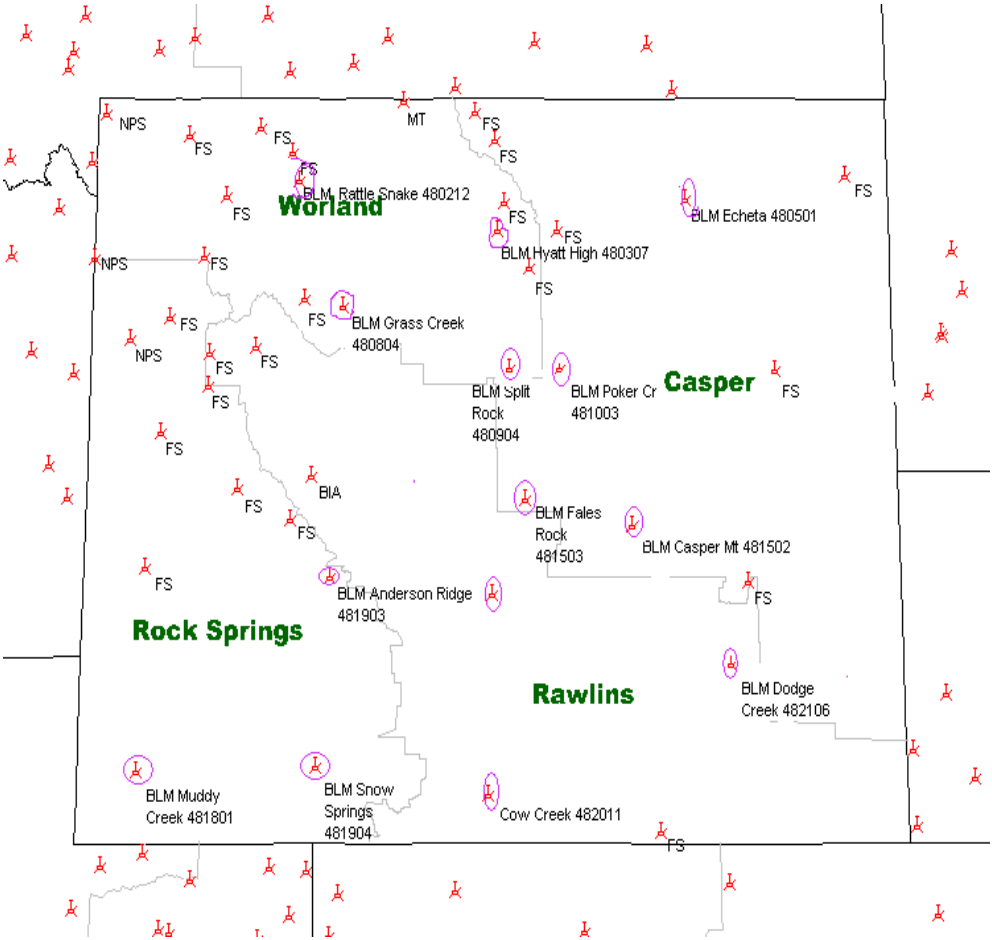
Rock Springs Field Office
Phone: (307) 352-0256 *Fax:* (307) 352-0218

SUMMARY OF ACTIONS (ICS 214)	
DATE/TIME	**MAJOR EVENTS** (Important decisions, significant events, briefings, reports on conditions, etc…)

SUMMARY OF ACTIONS (ICS 214)	
DATE/TIME	**MAJOR EVENTS** (Important decisions, significant events, briefings, reports on conditions, etc…)

RAWS Station Locations

Remote Automatic Weather Stations in or near the High Desert District, use the station number in the Organizer



FINAL FIRE INFORMATION REPORT

FIRE NUMBERS: DOI: _____ USFS: _____ STATE: _____ OTHER: _____

STATE: __ **COUNTY:** ___

DESCRIPTIVE LOCATION: _____

FIELD OFFICE AREA: ☐ Kemmerer ☐ Pinedale ☐ Rawlins ☐ Rock Springs

FIRE TYPE /PROTECTION TYPE CODE: (REFRER TO PAGE 16 0F THE FIRE REPORTING BOOK**)** _____

REIMBERSABLE: ☐ Yes ☐ No **BURNING INDEX (BI):** _____

DETECTION TYPE:

☐ A. Bureau Lookout ☐ B. Other Lookout ☐ C. Bureau Fire Patrol

☐ D. Other Bureau Employee ☐ E. Cooperator ☐ F. Bureau Patrol Aircraft

☐ G. Cooperator Aircraft ☐ H. Other Aircraft ☐ I. Permittee ☐ J. Visitor ☐ K. Local Resident

☐ L. Other, Explain_____

☐ M. Smokejumper Patrol Flight ☐ N. Non-fire related Bureau Flight

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DISCOVERY DATE: **Date:** _____ **TIME:** _____

INITIAL ATTACK: **Date:** _____ **TIME:** _____

RESOURCES USED:

Resource Type/Kind	Amount

VEGETATION TYPE: ☐ 1. Commercial Forest Land ☐ 2. Non-commercial Forest Land
☐ 3. Non-Forest watershed

WEATHER STATION _____ **NFDRS Model (see back page)** ___

GRASS: ☐ Annual ☐ Perennial

CLIMATE: ☐ **Arid/Semi-Arid** ☐ **Sub-humid (rain deficient in summer)**
☐ **Sub-humid (rain adequate all year/Humid)** ☐ **Wet**

STRUCTURES LOST: (Number lost) _____

FIRE ECOLOGY: (See Fire Management Plan)

Fire Regime Group	Pre-Fire Condition Class	Acres

REMARKS:

1= Arid/Semi-arid
2= Sub-humid (rain deficient in summer)
3= Sub-humid (rain adequate all year)/ Humid
4= Wet

NFDRS Model

G= Dense conifer w/ heavy litter

H= short needle conifer

L= Western perennial grasses

T= sage brush and grass

B= mature brush (6feet) (juniper)

Final Fire Status

CONTAINMENT ***DATE & TIME***	@
CONTROL ***DATE & TIME***	@
OUT ***DATE & TIME***	@
FINAL FIRE SIZE	Acres